FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[DAILY GLEANER 29 May]

THREE POLITICAL LEADERS KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

PY021607 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This morning the Bolivian people were shocked by the deaths of three political leaders of the People's Democratic Union [UDP], when a twin-engine plane crashed to the ground near the Lajas emergency airstrip in the region called (Caritaca).

The plane crashed at 0955 this morning, as the politicians and the vice presidential candidate Jaime Paz Zamora were traveling to the town of Rurrenabaque in the Andes foothills for an election campaign.

The official report by the National Civil Aeronautics Board says:

[Begin recording] [unidentified voice] The National Civil Aeronautics Board regrets to report to the public of the unfortunate accident suffered by the airplane [words indistinct] registration No 71443, occurred at 0955 near the Lajas airstrip at the place called (Caritaca).

The aircraft [words indistinct] had five passengers aboard. Their names are: Jorge Alvarez Plata, Douglas Veizaaga, Jorge Sattori, Enrique Barragan and Jaime Paz Zamora (injured). According to preliminary reports, Mr Paz Zamora was seriously injured. The probable cause of the accident is mechnical failure. [end recording]

Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], who was interview outside the Santa Isabel Hospital in La Paz, where the seriously injured Jaime Paz Zamora is being treated for burns on the face and legs, made the following statement to Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [Oscar Eid Franco] We are waiting for the next medical bulletin. We hope that Jaime's injuries are not too serious, but we are very much concerned over the causes of this unfortunate accident. We are receiving statements of solidarity from all sectors of the Bolivian people, which encourages us, and we believe that this is the best response to any possibility that the accident may have been caused by a criminal attack. As leaders of the UPD, we repeat that the strongest response by the Bolivian people to all these attempts to interrupt the democratic process at all costs is to appear en masse at the next elections on 29 June in support of the candidacy which supports the interests of the large majority sectors of the nation.

[Question] Does the MIR believe that there is a crime behind this accident, Mr Eid Franco?

[Answer] We are very much concerned over this possibility and we will demand the strictest investigation to clarify this event which has occurred to us today and which may happen to some other candidate tomorrow. [end recording]

More Details

PY022130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (TELAM-ANSA)--Vice Presidential candidate Jaime Paz Zamora of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], although badly injured, today miraculously survived a plane accident in which four high-ranking leaders of the leftist front People's Democratic Union [UDP] died. Jaime Paz, 38, must have complete rest for 60 days because his face and body are covered with first-and second-degree burns, according to a report released by the MIR.

Col Jorge Alvare Plata (candidate for senator), communist Jorge Sattori (candidate for deputy), leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of Leftist Youth, Enrique Barragan, photographer Douglas Veizaaga and pilot Gonzalo Azcarrunz, were also traveling in the plane, a Piper 1443 belonging to a private enterprise. They were all burned so badly that their bodies could not be identified.

The plane had taken off from La Paz airport and a technical failure immediately forced the pilot to attempt an emergency landing approximately 10 km from El Alto Airport. The plane caught fire as it was landing and only Paz Zamora was able to jump from it and save himself, according to reports.

National Day of Mourning

PY030105 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The government has decreed tomorrow, 3 June, a national day of mourning, suspending all private and public activities for the funeral of La Paz Senator Jorge Alvarez Plata. The decree, just signed by the president, states that Senator Alvarez Plata was killed in a tragic air crash near Lajas airfield this morning. The funeral of Alvarez Plata and the five other persons who died in the accident will be held tomorrow at 1600. The funeral is being held in Congress Hall, where hundreds of people have arrived to pay tribute.

BOMB EXPLODES AT HOME OF INJURED PAZ ZAMORA

PA021618 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1520 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Jun (EFE)--The home of Jaime Paz Zamora, candidate of the center-leftist People's Democratic Union [UDP] and leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], was partially destroyed last night by a bomb explosion.

A police report issued today states that new terrorist attacks took place in La Paz last night after the wave of explosions on Saturday which caused unrest among the people. The police did not reveal the number of explosions which occurred last night and early this morning.

From the tropical city of Santa Cruz, 900 km east of here, it was reported today that the explosion of two bombs caused considerable damage to property owned by transportation organizations.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF REPORTEDLY ATTACKED

PY030323 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (AFP)--It has been reported that Col Luis Arce, chief of intelligence of the Bolivian Armed Forces, was attacked today. It was reported that a commando group traveling in a vehicle machinegunned Colonel Arce's automobile, but that his guards repelled the attack and the assailants escaped.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that one of Colonel Arce's security agents was slightly wounded in one hand. There were several dynamite explosions in several Bolivian cities over the past few hours, but this attack is apparently the first of its kind.

POWERFUL BOMB EXPLODES IN LA PAZ; NO CASUALTIES

PY021240 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A bomb, apparently very powerful, exploded at about 2315 last night at a site which the police have not been able to establish, causing alarm among the population. The explosion which was heard in the whole city took place in an uninhabited area, according to an official report, and this has made it difficult to pinpoint the exact place.

La Paz has been hit by a wave of terrorism for 3 days after the first explosion which occurred last Friday. A few minutes after the explosion, the Bolivian police mobilized a large force to start the investigation. Six units of the radio patrol car section undertook a wide-ranging search operation throughout the city, without having obtained any specific data so far.

According to the direction from which the explosion was heard, the police say that the possible areas are Miraflores, Obrajes, Alto Obrajes, Central, Sopocachi or Alto Chijini.

GARCIA MEZA BELITTLES SILES ZUAZO'S HUNGER STRIKE

PY311356 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 May 80

[Relay from Cochabamba]

[Text] The commander in chief of the army, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, shrugged off the hunger strike that Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo started a few hours ago in support of his demand that that high-ranking military chief be replaced.

During an interview held a few minutes ago, Garcia Meza stated that he attaches no importance to Siles Zuazo's attitude, calling him a decrepit political leader.

Regarding the communique that was released by the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE] indicating that an indefinite general stoppage and blockading of roads would be called for, Garcia Meza, in exclusive statements for EL PANAMERICANO, stated that the armed forces at the appropriate time would [word indistinct] the activities of conscientious and nationalist citizens all over the country by opening a registry for all those people who wish to work for the nation's greatness. These remarks were made by Garcia Meza just before he left for Santa Cruz City, where he will attend a military ceremony.

Siles Suspends Hunger Strike

PY311311 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Hernan Siles has suspended his hunger strike. The People's Democratic Union [UDP] presidential candidate, Hernan Siles, this morning at 0130 suspended the hunger strike by which he was demanding an agreement. His hunger strike had begun at 1500 at the headquarters of an industrial workers union, and as of 2300 was continuing at the offices of the national Revolutionary Movement of the Left. Upon suspension of his hunger strike, Siles released a communique.

DEFENSE MINISTER SUPPORTS GARCIA MEZA THREATS

PY300333 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Walter Nunez Rivero stated this afternoon after the end of the Cabinet meeting that the statements made by the army commander, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, are in accordance with the criterion held by armed forces headquarters.

[Begin Nunez recording] General Garcia Meza's statements undoubtedly reflect the points of view of the armed forces headquarters. It is no secret to anyone that in the trial General Banzer has the intention of implicating the armed forces. There have also been signs that there is the intention of accusing the armed forces. There is the case of the leader of a political party who gave much publicity to classified decrees, thus affecting the secrecy with which all questions regarding the equipment of the armed forces should be protected. The statements made by General Garcia Meza in Cochabamba clearly defend the armed forces institution. [end recording]

The agreement signed by the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the armed forces regarding mutual respect so as to promote national conciliation was broken by the COB in less than 48 hours. Defense Minister Walter Nunez asserted:

[Begin Nunez recording] The armed forces were much offended at this disloyal attitude but had every wish to (?avoid) a confrontation. [end recording]

Defense Minister Walter Nunez Rivero asserted that the military-peasant pact, revived 1 month ago, is of a civic nature:

[Begin Nunez recording] It is the intention of the armed forces to begin again to guide our comrades, the peasants, to protect them from the harmful effects of petty politicking [words indistinct]. The armed forces have again taken this initiative with a strong feeling of [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GARCIA MEZA RESPONDS TO CONGRESSIONAL CENSURE

PY301525 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, said that the national Congress does not have the moral attributes to censure the military. This categorical statement is related to the resolution approved by Congress regarding the army commander's statement made in Cochabamba that legal action will be taken against the accusers of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez in the political trial against him.

Regarding the reactions in the legislative branch, General Garcia Meza said: Do not touch the armed forces (?in reference) to former President Banzer. He also made clear the military position, reiterating that the armed forces will not leave the mining centers because these are strategic areas. He accused the members of Congress of irregularities [passage indistinct].

General Garcia Meza also indicated that a pact was never signed with the Bolivian Labor Central, COB. He said: We only talked for a few hours and I never embraced Sanjines, whom I do not know, and there is no reason for him to talk about the San Jorge embrace. We will be alert to the situation of the country because the armed forces are a power factor and therefore we have a right to know of any intentions regarding the country.

Congress Summons Cabinet

PY302052 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] The legislative branch, which has demanded the immediate presence of the Cabinet members in Congress, has categorically rejected the executive branch's request for a postponement of the Cabinet ministers' presence in Congress to answer a request for information.

In fact, the second request made by Congress was complied with by all members of the Cabinet, who entered the Congress at 1230, where they will answer a request for information. A change was made, however, in the Congress agenda. The petition submitted by Senators Guevara Arze and Zamora will not be considered at this time, but the remarks made by the defense minister who supported General Garcia Meza's statement will be debated.

The request for information is now in progress and the defense minister will have to explain wny he supports General Garcia Meza's Statement. If the answer of the defense and other ministers present in Congress satisfy the congressmen, this case will have no major consequences, but if the answers are not satisfactory, the entire Cabinet could be summoned.

According to many congressmen, the solidarity expressed by the defense minister with the army commander's statement puts the Cabinet ministers in a compromising situation because if the ministers are summoned and censured, they will have to resign.

This morning, when it was learned that the executive branch had requested a postponement of the congressional call, it was said in Congress that this was a lack of consideration by the executive branch and that this attitude could create a serious impasse between the two government branches. This is why Deputy Segarra, the Congress president, had to make a special effort to send another note to President Lidia Gueiler asking for the immediate presence of the ministers in Congress. He even had to phone the chief of state to get the ministers over to the Congress in order to prevent the problem from worsening. Radio Panamericana is in Congress and will report any new developments.

We are now getting direct information from Congress by (Walter Montero):

[Montero] Ladies and gentlemen, Radio Panamericana is in the Congress where senators and deputies are conducting an inquiry. The first to answer questions is the defense minister, Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero, who reiterated that the armed forces of the country support the remarks made by Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza. [recorded passage indistinct].

Senate Official Rebukes Garcia

PY311915 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The vice president of the Senate, Oscar Zamora, has stated that the attitude adopted by the commander in chief of the army, Luis Garcia Meza, has become the most serious concern of both the Bolivian people and the government. He added that Garcia Meza's remarks are a direct attack against the current democratic process that the country is experiencing.

Zamora then stated that it is quite true that he was the leader of the UCAPO [Union of Poor Peasants] movement in northern Santa Cruz Department and said that he is not ashamed of it.

[Begin Zamora recording] Regarding the personal remark that Garcia Meza made about me, I frankly could not care less about it, because it is well known that my political life has been dedicated to the defense of the peasants in northern Santa Cruz Department. I am very proud of having fought alongside the peasants so that they could obtain a piece of land to satisfy their needs. No revolutionary can be ashamed of acting this way. We are revolutionaries and we will fight in any field that is necessary, in the defense of the interests of the peasants and workers.

But I reiterate once again my deep concern and my rejection of Garcia Meza's remarks because they are, and this is very clear, an attack against the democratic process, and that is what concerns the Bolivian people. [end recording]

Cabinet Questioned

PY021329 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The hearing on the executive branch, requested by Oscar Zamora, senator for the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance, regarding the statements made by the army commander, Gen Luis Garcia Meza--statements which were later confirmed before the legislative branch by Defense Minister Walter Nunez--will continue tomorrow afternoon.

As Radio Panamericana listeners will recall, the members of the executive branch had to appear before the legislative branch during the last congressional session held on Friday in order to let the defense minister explain the army commander's statements, made to the news media a few days ago. After a session of several hours, the congressmen resolved to postpone the hearing until tomorrow when the session will continue. The decision was made at the request of Minister Nunez Rivero himself, who maintained that it was necessary for him to talk with General Garcia Meza in order to continue with his report.

The army commander's statements generated a number of reactions in political and labor circles. Consequently, army headquartes released a communique saying that the armed forces of the nation are in a state of emergency and that they will not permit the politicians of the extreme left to exert any type of pressure.

To this scenario is added the wave of terrorist attacks which have taken place in the last few days and last night, as well as the detention of the Cubans and two Bolivians accused by military intelligence of having committed those attacks. This week will undoubtedly be full of new events in the political, economic, social and other fields.

PEASANTS CONCERNED ABOUT MILITARY-PEASANT PACT

PY301217 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 May 80 p 11

[Excerpt] The United Labor Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia [CSUTCB] has accused "the coupist sector of the country" of promoting the reestablishment of the military-peasant pact, remarking that such a pact is "unpopular, unconstitutional and divisive."

In a press conference held yesterday, the executive secretary of the CSUTCB, Genard Flores, read a communique in which the peasants affiliated with the COB [Bolivian Labor Central) reiterated the rejection of the military-peasant pact because it is designed to exert "political tutelage over our labor union and use it as a political instrument."

In order to assert the independence of peasant organizations from political parties, the communique said: "We the peasants are not going to be deceived today.... We will struggle for democratic freedom and for the democratic process." Flores noted that the CSUTCB will ask that discussion of the pact with the military be initiated through the COB.

The communique also said that the peasants are very concerned about the splintering of political forces, a splintering which "tends to affect the peasant family as well." The communique added: "We regret that partisan, private and electoral interests have impeded the political accord called for by our comrade miners, textile workers and peasants."

The communique also stated that the economic problems of the peasant sector have been aggravated by the economic measures implemented last year, and that the government has done nothing to relieve the situation thus created.

CUB REJECTS TERRORIST CHARGES AGAINST CUBANS

FY312003 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Bolivian University Confederation [CUB] has rejected the charges made by the General Command of the army which connect Cubans with terrorist attacks that have caused concern in several areas of the country. The CUB's chairman, (Gonzalo Aguirre), this morning made known his organization's position in a communique which was read as follows:

[Begin (Aguirre) recording] The CUB wishes to denounce to the public that four Cuban comrades, who are members of the (Nueva Trova) artistic group, and two female university comrades have been detained in an arbitrary fashion [words indistinct].

The detentions took place after the artistic group had concluded a concert [words indistinct] when, after a snack, they were about to return to their hotels during the late hours of last night, Friday, 30 May.

We categorically reject the accusations disseminated by the public relations office of the armed forces. They are also rejected by other comrades and several delegates from other Latin American countries who are attending the continental seminar on education and teaching and the music festival that has been organized by the CUB. [end recording]

He also stated that the Cubans are participating in an international seminar and a folk music festival, and that on entering the country they complied with all the necessary legal measures.

The university student leader expressed the CUB's concern over the detention of two of its members and four foreigners, and he concluded the reading of his communique in the following manner:

[Begin (Aguirre) recording] In view of the events, we wish to reiterate our most energetic rejection of the armed forces report that is being disseminated regarding the detention of the Cuban comrades. We wish to ask for the support of all of our comrades of the Bolivian Labor Central, the popular [word indistinct], the labor unions, the human rights organizations, Congress and the political organizations, and we ask them to give their views on this attack which harms the dignity of the Bolivian university movement and the hospitality and traditions of our people. [end recording]

PEASANT LEADER IN PARA STATE MURDERED

PY021901 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Belem, 2 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that Raimundo Ferreira Lima, a peasant leader from Conceicao do Araguaia, a city in the south of Para State, was murdered last weekend in a town of the neighbor state of Goias. The charge was made by various organizations in Para State in the north of the country which support the struggle of the peasants of the region for the ownership of the lands on which they have been working for several years and which are coveted by big landownwers.

According to these organizations, which include the National Students Union (UNE), the Para Committee for Defense of Human Rights, Ferreira and six other persons, among them a priest, had been receiving death threats. The organizations believe that his murder may aggravate the atmosphere of tension in the region, where the peasants are constantly threatened with eviction from the lands they hold by landowners who claim to own those lands.

Ferreira Lima was candidate for the presidency of the Rural Workers Union in Conceicao do Araguaia, where elections are to be held within a few weeks.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL--According to a press communique that has been released by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS], the firm has brought in a new oil well in Ceara State. The official test has indicated that it will produce 1,800 barrels a day at a depth of 2,997 to 3,019 meters; drilling will continue to a depth of 3,500 meters. The offshore well is located 37 km from the (Charel) field and 112 km from Fortaleza. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 May 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL, RAW MATERIAL EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 22 May (AFP)--According to information released by the foreign trade department of the Banco do Brasil, Brazilian industrial exports were higher than its exports of raw materials during the first quarter of this year. During that period Brazil exported $4,117,106,000 worth of goods and raw materials, as compared to $3,124,853,000 during the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1107 GMT 22 May 80 PY]

NAVAL MANEUVERS WITH ARGENTINA--Brasilia--The Brazilian and Argentine navies will conduct a number of joint naval maneuvers in the South Atlantic during the second half of June. This joint operation will involve frigates, submarines, destroyers and other ships and troops of the two nations. The maneuver will be called "Fraterna," and the Argentine naval attache is already in Rio de Janeiro contacting officials of the Brazilian Navy to arrange the final details of the operation. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 May 80 p 6 PY]

LA TERCERA REBUTS BOLIVIAN ARMY CHIEF'S THREAT OF FORCE

PY021451 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 30 May (AFP)--The newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA today charged Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, with having made a "deplorable" statement when he recently proposed to recover by force the territory his country lost to Chile during the Pacific war 100 years ago.

The newspaper states that although Garcia Meza's high military position makes him worthy of respect, one could not possibly refrain from describing his remarks as "clumsy and senseless."

General Garcia Meza seeks to reverse history and to change reality. He seems to have forgotten that the Chilean-Bolivian peace treaty was signed more than 20 years after the war had ended; thus one could not possibly talk about an imposition by force, the newspaper said.

One must regard the statement of the Bolivian Army commander as the outcome of "an emotional outburst," the newspaper added. It goes on to state that another reason that could have prompted the army commander's remarks is a statement by Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde, who expressed his desire to maintain the best of relations with Chile. Belaunde's statement has undoubtedly hurt the belligerent objectives of some Bolivian military officers who continue to dream of an armed conflict with Chile, in a lust for revanchism which had been superseded by events and has become obsolete.

Bolivia and Peru lost large portions of land to Chile in the wake of the Pacific war that was waged in 1879.

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--The president of the Central Bank has reported that during the first 4 months of this year Chilean exports reached $1,698,000,000 and imports reached $1,655,000,000. He also said that there are no plans to devalue the peso at this time. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 80 PY]

MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES--The Economics Department of the University of Chile reported that unemployment in Chile during the month of March 1980 was 12 percent. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 80 PY]

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OPENS--The Chilean Human Rights Commission last week opened its permanent office in Santiago at 1584 Alameda Street. Jaime Castillo Velasco, president of the commission, gave a speech during the opening ceremony, which was attended by the diplomatic corps, representatives of the Catholic Church, and of labor and youth organizations. [Santiago HOY in Spanish 27 May 80 p 13 PY]

LADECO PURCHASES JETS--The Chilean copper industry's airline (LADECO) has purchased four Boeing 737 jets, representing an investment of $65 million. The agreement with Boeing stipulates that the first plane will be delivered at the end of this year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 80 PY]

LA NACION TO REAPPEAR--LA NACION, which will replace the government newspaper EL CRONISTA, will be published once again starting 3 June. According to the director of this newspaper, (Luciano Vazquez), it will be published on 32 pages of six columns each and will be divided into two sections. The size of the paper will be similar to that of EL MERCURIO. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 May 80 PY]

LOPEZ MICHELSEN SAYS HE WILL NOT SEEK REELECTION

PA312140 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 May 80

[Jose Suarez report]

[Excerpt] Cartagena--Former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen today definitely dismissed the possibility of his becoming a presidential candidate and once more said he is against reelection.

Lopez said that if anyone in the Liberal Party wants a pro-reelection candidate he will have to look elsewhere "because I am not in favor of reelection." Lopez mentioned the subject briefly during a news conference he attended here following the annual meeting of National Association of Financial Institutions.

TURBAY TO MEET WITH PANAMA'S TORRIJOS, LOPEZ MICHELSEN

PA021511 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 800

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will visit three provicial capitals during this week to participate in events to which he has been invited. Turbay will leave in the next few hours for Cartagena to attend the graduation of navy officers. He will later go to Isla del Rosario, where he will meet with Former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and [former] Panamanian chief of government Omar Torrijos.

On Thursday Turbay will go to Cartagena to participate in the Congress of Ecotelco [not further identified]. Finally, he will go to Medellin, where he will spend 2 days and then return to Bogota.

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES INCREASE FOREIGN EXCHANGE INCOME

PA022335 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The government admitted today that approximately 50 percent of Colombia's international reserves, that is, slightly more than $2 billion, originated from foreign exchange that has entered the country through smuggling and drug trafficking.

The statement was made to Radio Cadena Nacional by Banking Superintendent Francisco Morris Ordonez while discussing figures released by the National Association of Financial Institutions [ANIF] regarding the amount of resources handled by the underground economy.

According to Ordonez, a large percentage of the international reserves the country has accumulated in the last 6 years has originated in these clandestine activities. He also admitted that the so-called sinister teller's window [ventanilla siniestra] receives a major portion of those dollars, which appear in official figures under the services and tourism account.

According to ANIF President Ernesto Samper Pizano, the clandestine economy handles foreign exchange originating in marihuana and docaine, export smuggling, overinvoicing of exports and false exports.

Banking Superintendent Morris said that the presence of speculative foreign capital will again hurt Colombia when interest rates drop on the U.S. financial market. The curbs placed by the government on this capital through a larger devaluation were only effective as long as the U.S. interest rates showed an upward trend, he said.

BUS HIJACKER SEEKS ASYLUM IN PANAMANIAN EMBASSY

PY021507 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] Victoriano Centurion, the alleged leader of the group involved in the events that took place in Caaguazu on 8 March, has taken asylum at the Panamanian Embassy.

In response to a question, Panamanian Ambassador Lt Col Alejandro Arauz reported yesterday that Centurion had entered the Panamanian Embassy on Saturday at 1100. He said: "I have informed my government of this and tomorrow (meaning today) morning I will present a note to Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues to inform him of Centurion's presence in my embassy."

Ambassador Arauz also said that he will ask the national government to issue a safe-conduct to Victoriano Centurion to enable him to travel to Panama.

In a communique issued at that time, the Interior Ministry reported that "a group of bandits armed with guns and knives hijacked a bus of the 'Caaguazu Enterprise' and that after stripping the passengers of their jewels and money, the bandits escaped." In a subsequent communique, the Interior Ministry reported that in a clash with government forces some "bandits" were killed and that Victoriano Centurion and others had escaped.

PRESIDENT STROESSNER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO BRAZIL

PY021548 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Jun 80 p 11

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Goiana, Brazil--It was learned after the private talk between Presidents Alfredo Stroessner and Joao Baptista Figueiredo that companies interested in the project for a railway connection between the two countries will be called to submit bids in Brazil within 2 months. This shows that the project is advancing, explained sources in the Brazilian retinue. The Paraguayan president stressed the importance of the news and of the project.

During the return flight to Asuncion, General Stroessner went to where the newsmen were sitting and talked with them for 1 hour and 45 minutes. During the talk the Paraguayan president gave his views on relations with Brazil and details of his talk with General Figueiredo.

Although the president's chat was "off the record," his concern at the advance of international communism and the weakness of the West to face this drive should be recorded. He said that it is necessary to react, because otherwise the outlook will be very unpromising.

Regarding domestic policy he mentioned the unfortunate activities carried out by Epifanio Mendes Fleitas [exiled Colorado leader] and pointed out that the members of the Popular Colorado Movement [MOPOCO] could win no followers in Paraguay because the country enjoys a climate of tranquillity and peace. He added that such a climate is not favorable for extremists who wish to win followers.

Regarding the visit he had just made to Brazil, General Stroessner said that it had been very useful.

The president also said that Governor Maluff of Sao Paulo State had offered, on behalf of his state, to "prepare and implement the industrial district of the city named after me and that he is already taking appropriate measures to this end."

The Brazilian governor had referred to the "industrial district" of Ciudad Presidente Stroessner whose installation will reportedly be financed by Sao Paulo State. In its first stage this district would accommodate about 100 big industries and later, when those are fully developed, up to 500 industries could be installed. This announcement was made in Ciudad Presidente Stroessner last Friday by Rubens Vaz da Costa, economy and planning secretary of Sao Paulo State.

General Stroessner withdrew from the newsmen's compartment when the loudspeakers announced that the plane was about to land at Asuncion Airport.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL--The National Agricultural Production Development Council was created today by executive decree. Members of the council are the finance minister, the agriculture and livestock minister and the presidents of the Paraguayan Central Bank and the National Development Bank. The council will serve as an advisory body to the National Economic Coordination Council [Asuncion ULTIMA MORA in Spanish 27 May 80 p 8 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT INCREASES--Paraguayan Central Bank President Cesar Romeo Acosta yesterday reaffirmed his confidence in the country's economic resurgence despite the fact that the trade deficit for the first 4 months of this year has been higher than that experienced during the same period last year. Exports for this period amounted to $75,986,000 in 1980 against $90,186,000 in 1979. At the same time, imports went from $105,716,000 in 1979 to $144,970,000 in 1980. The main export products this year were wood, cotton fibers and soybean while the import products were oil and lubricants for $35.6 million and vehicles and accessories for $22.6 million. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 May 80 p 8 PY]

TRADE WITH BRAZIL, ARGENTINA--According to statistical data released by the Paraguayan Central Bank, 40 percent of Paraguayan exports during the first quarter of this year went to Brazil and Argentina, and 30 percent of its imports came from those two countries. Argentina imported $12,345,000 worth of Paraguyan goods and exported $10,435,000 worth of goods to Paraguay. Brazil imported $8,387,000 and exported $24,749,000. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 May 80 p 21 PY]

RAILROAD LINK WITH BRAZIL--Asuncion, 21 May (AFP)--The Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the treaty for a railroad link recently signed by Paraguay and Brazil during Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Paraguay. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 21 May 80 PY]

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES INVESTMENTS FOR OIL EXPLORATION

PA022324 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Caripe, Venezuela, 2 Jun (LATIN)--Venezuela will invest 1.6 billion bolivares per year ($380 million) during the next decade for exploration and exploitation of heavy crude in the Orinoco strip, President Luis Herrera Campins said.

According to VENPRES, the chief of state said during a visit to this town, 300 km east of Caracas, that "200 billion barrels have been detected already in Cerro Negro, a quantity that is sufficient to guarantee the future of any nation in today's world."

Venezuela, seventh producer and exporter of oil in the world, has 21.119 billion barrels of proved petroleum reserves, 18.2 billion of probable reserves and an undetermined potential of heavy crudes in the Orinoco strip. This basin, of approximately 45,000 square km on the northern bank of the Orinoco River, has deposits estimated between 700 million and 3 trillion barrels of extremely heavy crudes, the drilling, transporting and refining of which would require large investments.

CALDERON SEES NO PRICE DROP AT NEXT OPEC MEETING

PA011650 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1525 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (EFE)--Oil prices will not drop at the Organization of Oil-Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference which is scheduled to begin on 9 June in Algeria. This was announced by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti in a statement published today in Caracas.

Calderon Berti stated that a drop in price is not contemplated at this moment. Although 1 month ago he had foreseen the possibility of a relative agreement on the unification of prices in that meeting, he indicated that due to the increases made by Saudi Arabia and the rest of the countries, including Venezuela, the situation was reestablished and the conditions that prevailed before the Saudi increase have made the possibility of drops or increases remote.

He said that if only Saudi Arabia had increased the price and all other countries had maintained their former prices, the possibilities of an agreement in Algeria would have been greater, but at the same time he reiterated that the current situation will not change.

Although the minister did not wish to reveal Venezuela's position at the OPEC meeting, he announced as fact its approval of a news agency for the organization. He recalled that the idea of creating the agency was proposed by Benezuela 1 year ago in Geneva. The organization plans have been completed with a better structure, a more adequate budget and definition of posts. Selection of personnel is underway.

Regarding the programs for the Orinoco oilstrip, one of the largest crude reserves, the minister said he is satisfied with the results obtained thus far. He indicated that four exploitation companies have been assigned to evaluate and quantify the resources of the strip that is 600 km long and 50 km wide, with a total surface of approximately 40,000 sq km.

He indicated that one of the problems with the strip is that everyone talks about it without having real knowledge of its resources. Therefore, he was able to substantiate that as a result of the exploratio programs by the firms, Venezuela may be able to establish within a period of no more than 5 years the actual resources that exist in the Orinoco strip.

ZAMBRANO VELASCO MEETS AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU021703 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's activities in Caracas 30-31 May 1980]

[Summary] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived in Caracas for an official visit on Friday, 30 May. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco gave a working dinner in honor of Minister Pahr. During their talk, Zambrano Velasco briefed his guest on the economic and political agreement concluded between the Andean Pact countries and the European Community.

"After Pahr had explained Austria's position on the Middle East problem, his Venezuelan counterpart replied that he fully shared the Austrian view on the [redacted] and Middle East policy and that the Austrian recognition of the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people had been a 'moral, courageous and realistic' act."

On Saturday, 31 May, Pahr chaired a conference of Austrian ambassadors in North, Central and South America. It dealt primarily with concrete measures for developing Austria's political, economic and cultural relations with Latin America and for fostering Austria's image. Further topics were development prospects for the Latin American region, human rights questions, and problems connected with Latin American integration efforts, with special consideration of Austria's membership in the Latin American Development Bank and Austria's observer status at the OAS. A meeting of Austrian trade delegates in Latin America with Austrian industry and Chamber of Commerce representatives was held in Caracas in addition to the ambassadors' conference.

ROYO BACKS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT; VIEWS CUBANS, CANAL BOARD

PA030320 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Panama has repudiated the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the international level. Therefore, we cannot send our flag to some games which are being held in the heart of the country that carried out that intervention. This is what President Aristides Royo has told our colleague Justo Fidel Palacios in an exclusive interview in which he discussed this and other matters:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, the participation of Panama in the Moscow Olympic games is under discussion. Various sectors in Panama believe that although the Panamanian Olympic Committee is participating in the games the Panamanian flag should not be taken there because of the stand our country assumed at the United Nations. Even the president of the Panamanian Olympic Committee told this newscast that the decision on this was up to the executive branch.

[Answer] I would like to reply to your unexpected question, Palacios, by telling you that some time ago we said that the participation of Panama was up to the Panamanian Olympic Committee. This means that it was their responsibility to decide whether to participate. It is true that Panama expressed its rejection of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the United Nations. We take this opportunity to reiterate this position and to note that as a nation which has experienced intervention on several occasions, and as a nation which loves liberty, legality, justice and peace, Panama cannot remain silent and calm knowing that one country in the world is being invaded by a power. For this reason, in the case of Afghanistan, we lodged our protest at the United Nations. For this reason, we do not agree with an official participation of the Republic of Panama precisely in the heart of the country which launched an action of this kind: the invasion of a small country such as Afghanistan. For this reason, we have said it and we repeat it now that if the Olympic Committee wants to participate in an autonomous way, by using its autonomy, let it participate. However, this cannot and will not mean it has the official support of the national government. They will participate on their own account but will not have the government support nor will they represent the Republic of Panama officially. They may go carrying the committee's flag or banner, they may go abiding by a principle of the Olympiads, but not in representation of this country whose government lodged its most vigorous protest for the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan.

[Question] Is it true that the Panamanian government is negotiating jointly with Mexico the exit of 300 Cuban refugees at the U.S. Interests Office in Havana?

[Answer] I want to tell you that this concerns the Cubans who are at the installat ns of what used to be the U.S. Embassy in Havana. It is not a case of their departure for Panama or Mexico. The point is that they are currently--what would I call it--situated, installed and located in the building. What Panama and Mexico are doing is negotiating their exit from the building, so that they may be allowed to leave in the correct manner and so that their physical integrity is respected. They are afraid to leave unless certain governments mediate in this. For this reason, Mexico and Panama are negotiating this with the Cuban Government.

[Question] But not to receive them?

[Answer] This does not involve receiving Cubans in Panama. We have already stated our policy regarding this: We will not bring foreigners into Panama who will cause or worsen our unemployment problem. If at a given time, it becomes a case of persons who want to bring relatives into our country, we will allow that because of humanitarian principles and because of the principles of our government. We could not oppose that. However, to bring many Cubans, a large influx of Cubans into Panama, would seriously upset the people because of the unemployment problem.

[Question] In concluding, Mr President, the Panama Canal Board is meeting here. What is the executive branch's stand regarding the integration of this board, five North Americans and four Panamanians, which, truthfully speaking, may be interpreted as Panama not being able to participate in many of the decisions.

[Answer] Well, I believe it is true that it is five against four. Dr Julio J. Fabrega was once asked what his opinion about justice was. He said that justice was the opinion of two in a court of three. However, the four Panamanians in the board are extremely valuable and we feel they will be able to carry out their duties. In the cases in which Panama's viewpoint does not prevail and if we consider that these viewpoints are correct, honest, legal and are a matter of principle, Panama will make them a matter of principle and will protest to the United States. We will seek the arbitration systems which are available and the International Court of Justice. We will do everything we can and will reserve the right to protest decisions which are clearly unfair. [end recording]

ROYO, MEXICO'S LOPEZ NEGOTIATING CUBANS' EXIT

PA021429 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Panamanian President Aristides Royo has told "Here Is the News" [name of program] that he and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo are jointly negotiating the evacuation of 300 Cubans who are currently occupying the former U.S. Embassy offices in Havana.

Royo said his and Lopez's mediation is being conducted through the Mexican and Panamanian foreign ministries and that this mediation is known to the Cuban Government.

Royo said the mediation of the two presidents is aimed at obtaining the necessary guarantees from the Cuban Government for the 300 Cubans to vacate the former U.S. embassy. He made it clear, however, that this does not mean in any way that our country will take charge of these Cubans but that attempts are being made to resolve their present situation.

The Panamanian president said Panama is not against the arrival of Cuban exiles in Panama. What it is trying to do is to avert creating an additional unemployment problem with the arrival of these people. He added that this is not conclusive, however, and that the national government is looking for ways to receive some of the Cubans who have left the Caribbean island.

Royo made the statements to "Here Is the News" in a hut in La Palma, a community in Las Uvas Corregimiento, near El Valle de Anton, while on a tour that took him from the Nicolas Solano Hospital in La Chorrera to communities near El Valle to inaugurate water systems.

Minister 'Unaware' of Mediation

PA030353 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said today he is unaware of the Panamanian and Mexican Governments' efforts to obtain the departure of 300 Cuban refugees at the former U.S. Embassy in Havana. The foreign minister's comment came after a presidential statement to our morning newscast "Here Is the News" indicating that Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo are negotiating the departure of the Cubans with the knowledge of the Fidel Castro government. According to the statement, efforts are being carried out through the foreign ministries of Panama and Mexico.

In an interview, Foreign Minister Ozores told Televisora Nacional the following:

[Begin recording] [Question] Foreign Minister, the "Here Is the News" newscast reported that the president had stated that the Mexican and Panamanian foreign ministries were making efforts to obtain the departure of 300 Cuban refugees at the former U.S. Embassy in Havana. Can you confirm this?

[Answer] I am not aware of the Panamanian president's statement but I can assure you that this has not been handled at the bilateral foreign ministry level. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has not received any message and has not had any contact with the Mexican Foreign Secretariat regarding this subject.

[Question] There are rumors that the deputy foreign minister will be appointed ambassador to the OAS. Can you officially confirm this?

[Answer] I cannot give you an official confirmation since the president of the republic is the one who has to make the announcement. However, it is almost certain that the new Panamanian ambassador to the OAS will be deputy foreign minister Dr Juan Manuel Castulovich. The president is also the one who appoints Castulovich's replacement. [end recording]

OZORES SPEAKS TO NEW CANAL BOARD MEMBERS

PA030209 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1633 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Speech by Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores at swearing-in ceremony of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission in Balboa on 2 June--recorded]

[Text] Members of the board of directors of the Canal Commission, advisers, U.S. ambassador to Panama, members of the press:

The unquestionable importance that the Panama Canal has had, has now and will continue to have for the ocean commerce of all the nations of the world gives historic importance to this inauguration of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission.

This is a suitable time for me, as foreign minister of the Republic of Panama, to have the honor of expressing the pleasure of the Panamanian Government with the presence here of the distinguished U.S. members of the board of directors who today are joined by the prestigious Panamanian members of this board to initiate the important functions of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Administration agency.

The new canal treaties signed in 1977 and ratified in 1978--which will be justly known in history as the Torrijos-Carter treaties--have created a new relationship between Panama and the United States based on the canal. President Jimmy Carter, in his treaty-signing speech, described this relationship as a new association of our two countries.

In effect, since 1 October 1979, the implementation of these instruments has begun to make a reality of this association and to truly materialize the most important rights that the Republic of Panama has been claiming for itself from the day after the celebrations for the first canal treaty, which happily for Panama, the United States and the rest of the world, is past.

The Torrijos-Carter treaties legally give shape to this new association and grant it rights. The new association is visualized by the canal treaty, especially, and by the canal neutrality treaty, to a lesser extent, as a common enterprise of two states that the canal unites and ties, as a joint operation of two states whose interests are harmonized by the clauses of the canal treaty.

Article 3 of the treaty organizes a joint administration of the canal in the forms of what the treaty itself calls the Panama Canal Commission. This joint administration, by the Republic of Panama and the United States, creates certain very special characteristics because of the peculiar general situation that gives rise to it. However, the postulate of the joint administration did not have to be accepted and it was not accepted. By virtue of this, Article 3 approves the creation of the U.S. Government agency called the Panama Canal Commission, as the canal administering entity, and within it, the board of directors of the commission composed of five U.S. and four Panamanian members, with the Republic of Panama being free to assign and remove the Panamanian members.

The board of directors will be the Canal Commission's policy-making body [Ozores says "the policymaking body" in both Spanish and English], a common U.S. expression in this type of matter. At the executive level of the administration, there will be a U.S. administrator and a Panamanian deputy administrator [subadministrator] until 1989. From 1990 to 31 December 1999, the administrator will be a Panamanian and the deputy administrator a North American. Panama will be responsible for freely assigning first the deputy administrator and then the administrator in 1989.

Although the Panama Canal Commission is an agency of the U.S. Government, the top levels of the administration are made up of distinguished U.S. and Panamanian citizens clearly evidencing a joint administration. In addition to the board of directors, other binational organizations that were created by the treaty--such as the consultative committee, the mixed board, the joint committee, the coordinating commission, the port and railroad committee and the mixed commission for the natural environment--respond to the basic spirit of the treaty regarding the joint operation, defense and administration of the Panama Canal.

Consequently, the treaty establishes a program of gradual U.S. transfer of all the aspects of the general canal operation so that on 31 December 1999 this program will end and the Republic of Panama will assume, as prescribed in the treaty more than once, the full responsibility of the administration, operation and maintenance of the canal. This is the great goal of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. It is now for the board of directors to discuss the policies of the canal administration to ensure the achievement of this goal.

The Republic of Panama has not ignored and is not ignoring the existence of Public Law No 96-70, officially called the Panama Canal Law of 1979. However, the Panamanian state cannot accept its coming into effect because it does not accept its juridical validity. In his 9 January 1980 message to President Jimmy Carter, his excellency the president of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo, expressed many objections to Law 96-70 and summarized the Panamanian stand on this as follows: The violation contained in Law 96-70 creates many regulations that distort the very nature of the Panama Canal Commission as was agreed to by the two parties to such an extent that my government considers that this law is illegal, contrary to the legitimate interests of the parties involved, inadvisable because of the modus operandi it establishes and unacceptable to the Republic of Panama because of all these reasons.

I must explain that the Republic of Panama does not oppose the U.S. law that creates the Panama Canal Commission or oppose the fact that the United States freely appoints the five members of the board of directors.

Panama objects to everything contained in this law which is contrary to the letter and spirit of the canal treaties. However, it must be clearly understood that Panama's disagreement with this law is not a case of legal theory or an obstacle for the operation of the canal to be carried out under the most absolute conformity with the 1977 treaties. These treaties provide the legal basis, the specific organizations and the way to carry out the specific actions that the two sides can use to solve any uncertainties or differences which may occur between them because of the implementation of the treaties.

Allow me to say that I honestly believe that this first session of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will be a practical example of this policy of loyal adherence to the canal treaties that Panama promotes. I also believe that an attitude of mutual understanding will prevail in this board so that the canal administration will respond to the world's maritime interests as well as the interests of the United States and the Republic of Panama.

The selection made by our two governments of such distinguished and prestigious personalities as members of this board of directors and as administrator and deputy administrator of the canal guarantees this beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt. Thank you.

Canal Board Members' Statement

PA030229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1814 GMT 2 Jun 80

[By Antonio Martinez and Rafael Candanedo]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The new board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission which includes five North Americans and four Panamanians began its sessions here today after a 9-month delay.

Panamanian Fernando Manfredo, deputy canal administrator, told ACAN-EFE that the board of directors is the appropriate place for Panama to assert its rights vis-a-vis the United States and to lodge its complaints over Washington's violations of the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

When ACAN-EFE asked one of the Panamanian officials present at the installation of the board of directors why Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores had insisted on stating that the administration will be "joint" and that the board is a "binational body," he replied that in the United States there is interest in reducing the power of the board of directors so that the canal will continue to be managed unilaterally, as it has been until now, by the Pentagon.

Because of this, the four Panamanian members of the board today issued a statement in which they indicated that the board "has important powers and duties."

They also "state that they feel that the Panamanian members of board of directors represent the interests, rights and obligations of the Republic of Panama within the sphere of the action of the board of directors."

Why was the statement issued? Because some Panamanian [as received] laws issued by Congress to regulate the implementation of the treaties do not specify that governmental representation.

One of the Panamanian officials told ACAN-EFE that the North Americans want to leave the four Panamanian members of the board as mere U.S. executives appointed by the United States, with loyalty to the U.S. Defense Department rather than to the Panamanian Government. They would be U.S. officials, subject to federal laws instead of representatives of Panama's interest in the administration of the canal.

Student Demonstration

PA030230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] With a 9-month delay, the Panama Canal Commission's board of directors began its sessions today. The board of directors is made up of four Panamanians and five U.S. citizens.

Shortly after the installation of the board of directors, approximately at 1200, activists of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] held a demonstration in front of the Panama Canal Administration building to issue what they described as a FEP declaration to Panama and the world. The demonstrators arrived in the canal area aboard a public bus.

FEP Secretary General Mario Panther read the lengthy declaration which stressed the delay in the installation of the Canal Commission's board of directors and blamed the United States for this situation.

He noted the existence of U.S. Law No 96-70, also known as the Murphy law, angrily stressing that the law contradicts the 1977 treaties. Panther said that the United States has already begun to disrespect what was agreed upon so each achievement of the Panamanian people must become a bulwark in the defense of Panama's interests.

According to the student leader, this is why the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission must be a tribunal for defense of the treaties. In his lengthy speech, in which he recalled those killed on 9 January 1964, Panther said that the Panamanian members of the board of directors have a great historic responsibility. They are there, he said, thanks to the struggle and the blood shed by the Panamanian people approved in the 23 October 1977 plebiscite.

The demonstration ended peacefully.

NATIONAL GUARD G-2 BLAMED FOR ATTACK ON FEP OFFICES

PA300402 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 May 80

[Ivan Zurita interview with Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students--FEP: place and time not given--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Panther, at what time and under what circumstances did the attack on the FEP leaders take place?

[Answer] The attack took place around noon. A panel truck arrived unexpectedly. It was driven by several security agents, among whom we recognized the assistant to Lt Cleto Hernandez of the National Guard G-2. They were accompanied by 25 convicts [presidiarios] armed with revolvers, knives and clubs. They entered unexpectedly and surprised mid-level cadres of the FEP.

We are perfectly aware that this is an act of repression in reprisal for the action by the FEP today at the Education Ministry. This is an attempt to prevent student mobilization in defense of the right to education, because we are demanding that order be imposed once and for all in the education sector.

We wish to say that this type of action will not intimidate us in the least. On the contrary, it unites us and we will act with more conviction in following the example of [martyred FEP leader] Jose Manuel Arauz.

If they wish to give the public the impression--because there have been reports that the government is manipulating the student movement with regard to the protests that we have been staging [does not complete sentence]. First of all we are not manipulated by anyone; the student movement is affected by the problems that exist in the education sector and that is why we have to act vigorously with regard to those problems.

Yet with a defensive attitude, an attitude we feel betrays the most progressive and revolutionary postulates of our country, G-2 agents decided to repress an action on our part that was quite justified. But we reiterate that at no time does this intimidate us. It permits us to see more clearly that the cards are on the table, and they will have to practice repression 1,000 times against our headquarters and our student movement. But the next time we will be much better prepared to respond to any action against us.

[Question] Panther, what is the estimate of the damage caused here to the building and to persons?

[Answer] It is always difficult for me to make monetary calculations. What I can say is that there was considerable property damage.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO MEET WITH DPRK OFFICIALS

PA030404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A group of North Korean government officials who entered Costa Rica on 28 May tried to get in touch with President Rodrigo Carazo and Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier. Using the name of cultural mission they were able to obtain meetings with low-level Education Ministry officials but President Carazo and Foreign Minister Calderon refused to grant the North Koreans the meeting they requested through an Education Ministry department chief.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PANAMA

PA021531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has returned after a 2-day official visit to Panama. Minister Calderon Fournier and his Panamanian colleague Carlos Ozores analysed treaties, bilateral agreements and joint projects in the border zone.

Calderon Fournier delivered to Panamanian President Aristides Royo a special message from Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo in which Costa Rica reiterated its desire to maintain and improve consular and diplomatic relations with Panama, and to continue struggling at international forums in defense of freedom, peace and human rights.

SALVADORAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA021923 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation from the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front arrived here today from Mexico. The delegation made up of six persons will be leaving for Europe in 3 days. The Revolutionary Democratic Front has sent delegations to other parts of the world to inform them on the political and social situation in El Salvador and to hold conversations with political groups in the countries they visit.

The members of the delegation that arrived in San Jose are: Guillermo Manuel Ungo, former member of the Salvadoran Government Junta; Enrique Alvarez, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front; Hector Peralta, former agriculture minister; Napoleon Rodriguez, Christian Socialist Movement representative; Rafael Menjivar, university assistant rector; and Juan Chacon, leader of the Peoples' Revolutionary Bloc.

OPERATION OF 'NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE' AUTHORIZED

PA310414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 30 May (AFP)--The comptroller general's office has authorized the operation of the shortwave radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, after several months of debate during which several political sectors demanded that it be closed.

The debate began when certain conservative groups accused the station of aiming its broadcasts at the South American military regimes and they asked the government to cancel its operating permit on the basis of alleged administrative irregularities commited while transferring the radio station to its present owner.

The plaintiffs based their request on the claim that the station's programs represented undue interference in the domestic affairs of countries with which Costa Rica maintains friendly relations.

The problem was submitted to the Legislative Assembly, which requested a ruling by the comptroller general's office.

That office announced its decision today. It states that the authorization given for the operation of the station is valid because although it was not published in the official gazette--as the plaintiffs alleged--the mere signature of the president of the republic is enough to make it valid.

The comptroller general's office refused to issue views on other aspects of the problem, such as the ideological, political or national security aspects which, it affirmed, do not fall within its strictly technical purview, a local evening paper reported.

The government had announced that it would accept the comptroller general's decision, so it is presumed that the case is closed.

The station's director told this agency today that the comptroller's office's resolution was already in the hands of the station's lawyer.

TWO FOREST PATROLMEN KILLED NEAR NICARAGUA BORDER

PA021520 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Two Costa Rican forest patrolmen were killed and another managed to escape when attacked by unidentified armed men near the border with Nicaragua. The shooting took place just after 1200 in the Santa Elena Hacienda in Santa Cecilia, located in the northern border zone with Nicaragua.

The dead patrolmen were identified as Hermelio Araya Faya and Oscar Vargas Ramirez. The patrolman who escaped, Juan Mendez Vargas, said that they saw these armed men and thought they were hunters. When they asked the men what they were doing, they were attacked unexpectedly and for no reason. Araya Faya and Vargas Ramirez were killed instantly and I was lucky enough to escape through the jungle, Mendez Vargas told the authorities.

No official report has been issued regarding the identity of the men who killed the two patrolmen. They could have been guerrillas training in the border zone used by the Sandinist guerrillas in their campaign against the Somozist dictatorship.

EL SALVADOR

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA DETERIORATING, SAYS DIPLOMAT

PA310214 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1815 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution are trying to discredit us and the friendly relations between the governments of Nicaragua and El Salvador are deteriorating rapidly, a ranking Nicaraguan Embassy official told this station this morning.

He said the reason for the deteriorating relations is the various statements made by a number of Salvadoran Government officials seeking to connect the Nicaraguan Government junta with Salvadoran guerrilla forces.

The diplomat added that it is evident that those accusing the Nicaraguan Government have no proof of its alliance with the Salvadoran guerrillas and that they are enemies of the revolutionary process of the Nicaraguan people who, after several decades, are now enjoying their freedom.

We have learned that we have no right to interfere in the problems of other states because we respect nonintervention and the free determination of all peoples, the diplomat said.

FORMER PDC LEADER VIEWS U.S. ROSE VIS-A-VIS JUNTA

PA310239 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Former Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Fidel Zamora said in Paris that there is a popular rebellion in his country in which the military forces of the regime, supported by the United States, confront Salvadoran Revolutionary Organizations supported by the people.

Zamora, who until January was presidential minister of the PDC-military junta in El Salvador, said that only Washington's aid maintains the tyranny ruling that country and that the junta is completely separate from the people's interests.

He also said that the United States does not want a repetition in El Salvador of the Nicaraguan revolutionary experience. He also protested the impunity with which the regime's paramilitary groups murder all those opposed to the official policy.

JUAN CHACON TO ASK OAS SUPPORT AGAINST JUNTA

PA312128 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Juan Chacon, member of El Salvador's Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], has stated that El Salvador is in a state of war. He made this statement during an exclusive interview here a few hours ago.

Members of the CRM have come to Mexico and we greet the Mexican people and government and tell them that this is a delegation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] that is explaining the development of the struggle in El Salvador, Juan Chacon stated.

Chacon noted that they are in Mexico seeking solidarity and to unmask the interventionist plans of U.S. imperialism. He said it must be acknowledged that there is a state of war in El Salvador. We want to make it clear, Chacon affirmed, that we Salvadorans are headed toward a definite victory. We hope the participation of the Mexican people will have a role in our national liberation.

Chacon noted that they need not only moral support but also material and financial support: We hope the revolutionary and democratic forces of Latin America will give us their solidarity. We believe it is necessary to wage the struggle at home and the diplomatic struggle together, so that governments will see our organizations as the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people. We hope this task will have fruitful results because it is important for the domestic struggle. The role Latin American revolutionary movements play is fundamental; it represents moral, material and financial assistance.

The Radio Continente reporter asked Juan Chacon if he has presented any motion at the OAS against the government of El Salvador. He responded: So far we have not, nor have the FDR or the CRM, but we have included this as part of our diplomatic offensive. Just as the Andean Pact and the OAS played an important role in Nicaragua, they will play the same role with us. We will inform them about what is happening in El Salvador.

Chacon was also asked about the possibility of a general insurrection call by the FDR. He said: Seizing power is based on several factors. First there must be military strength capable of inflicting defeats on the enemy without becoming worn out. Second, the participation of the masses must be sought. The two organizations, the FDR and the CRM, are going to have the necessary progressive forces and are the best suited for making the call to general insurrection.

The last question was this: We understand that one of the organizations of the FDR has already made such a call. Is that true?

Juan Chacon answered: The basic condition for seizing power is to have a single vanguard and a joint plan. No organization unilaterally can make this call, promote a struggle or take strategic decisions that may affect the Salvadoran people's struggle. The decisions on the final struggle and the general strike can be adopted only by a united organization. The joint forces will adopt these decisions at the proper moment because we are capable of unity to defeat the enemy.

GUERRILLA LEADER DISCUSSES VENEZUELAN, U.S. INTERVENTION

PA020448 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Friendly hands have sent to Radio Havana an interview with Joaquin Villalobos, secretary general of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Peoples Army, somewhere in El Salvador.

In the first part of the interview, he discussed the curtain of silence surrounding the Salvadoran revolution.

[Begin Villalobos recording] The most important proof that shows that imperialism is negating any possibility for the outside world to learn about the constant and belligerent activity of our people against the policy it is trying to impose is a curtain of silence. This curtain of silence surrounding the domestic situation seeks to present an image of a revolutionary movement which is being annihiliated and to promote the image that what we have in El Salvador is a government of the center which is fighting against the extreme leftwing and rightwing. This image seeks to present the leftwing as a movement made up of small groups which are carrying out the resistance and which are being annihiliated in a confrontation with security forces. Regarding this, imperialism wants to hide the true situation existing in El Salvador. The people, who are struggling and very well organized, are not willing at this time to allow their victory and their road to liberation to be snatched away from them. [end recording]

Regarding the support that the Venezuelan Government is giving to the Salvadoran military junta, Villalobos said:

[Begin recording] In the first place we do not believe that this support comes from all the individuals who make up the Social Christian force of Venezuela.

We believe that there is a sector that is more interested in that policy of intervention--specifically, the sector headed by Aristides Calvan, who has always had very close ties with the most reactionary group of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador. We view this intervention as a criminal intervention on the same level as that by the imperialists. This is an intervention which seeks the same goal: to eliminate a truly democratic and revolutionary solution for our people. We take this opportunity to urge the sectors of that Christian Democracy who are not supporting this policy to struggle within the party so that they will not stain their hands with blood by following a line which is contrary to the democratic principles of any movement in any country. [end recording]

Villalobos also discussed the internal conflicts within the military junta that is ruling El Salvador:

[Begin recording] All the forces which make up the junta now have a common denominator: imperialism. However, they have internal conflicts. The junta members are fighting over who will receive the support of imperialism for their policy, who will be backed by imperialism regarding suggestions, stands and solutions which they consider to be the most feasible. Regarding this, they are not arguing over a positive line for the revolutionary and democratic organizations of El Salvador. What they are arguing about is the best criminal formula, as far as effectiveness is concerned, in order to defeat a truly popular alternative. [end recording]

Asked about what will be the response of the Salvadoran people in the face of a direct intervention by the United States, he said:

[Begin recording] I believe that the response of the Salvadoran people to a formula to increase repression by this junta or any other junta or the response to a direct intervention of the U.S. Government through its army will be based on the high degree of organization and awareness that the Salvadoran masses have at this time. It will be a response that will only lead imperialism to its defeat. [end recording]

COLONEL IN CARACAS SCORES GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA310401 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] A high ranking Salvadoran officer who participated with a group of young officers in the movement that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, has charged in Caracas that the blood spilled in his country is an accusing finger pointing at the present government.

Lt Col Rene Francisco Guerra Guerra was vice minister of the interior following Romero's fall. He resigned a few months later in view of the rightist turn the process was taking.

In a document made public in the Venezuelan capital, the officer notes that he can no longer remain silent when the best children of the country are being sacrificed in the struggle for a return to a de jure state in order to live like human beings.

After appealing to the military not to join in the bloodbath in El Salvador, Guerra states in his document that he, as a free man, feels the urge to make known the true situation in his fatherland. He said that in his country there are still young military men who remember with rejection the characteristics of the overthrown regime, including the violations of human rights and the shameless election frauds used to legalize political institutions.

However, the former Salvadoran official adds that the opposition put up by this military sector, with the brave support of Monsignor Romero, was soon displaced by reactionary groups. The document states that the consequences of this situation became violently evident soon enough [words indistinct] in the presidential period of General Romero and brought the resignation of government junta members Dr Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga.

After studying the events that followed Romero's fall, Lt Col Francisco Guerra said that the blood spilled in his fatherland is a clear testimony and an accusing finger pointing at Col Abdul Gutierrez--member of the military-Christian Democratic junta--Defense Minister Colonel Garcia and at the other cavemen around them.

[Words indistinct] said Guerra, to have democracy. He said that all honest Salvadorans have the obligation to support it. The former government official said that the Revolutionary Democratic Front is a reasonable option to rescue his country from its present political crisis.

After announcing that he will ask the organization to allow him to join, Guerra committed himself to continue cooperating with the liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people.

MAJANO BELIEVES STATE OF SIEGE WILL BE EXTENDED

PA022110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1850 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Carlos Samayoa Martinez interview with Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, at presidential residence on 2 June--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel Majano, we have heard rumors that the state of siege in El Salvador will be extended. Could you tell us something about this?

[Answer] This matter has not been officially considered at this time, but the circumstances existing in the country are the same ones which prevailed on 6 March and in April. We have always been concerned with protecting our revolutionary process and avoiding irregular circumstances. I believe that the state of siege will be extended. Although it has not been officially said at the government junta, I am sure that the state of siege will be extended.

[Question] Has any adequate formula been found to gradually halt violence in the country?

[Answer] We cannot think of a formula to solve this problem at once. I have always believed that this is a crucial year, but we must make an effort to halt violence as soon as possible and I think that this can be achieved through a political formula in which the various sectors can meet and discuss their various problems so that we can all reach an understanding.

GUERRILLAS, ARMY MOUNT FURTHER OFFENSIVES

Death Toll 30 May

PA301359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Some 32 persons were killed in El Salvador during the past few hours. It was a bloody night in that country. It was reported that 12 persons were killed last night and early this morning in several parts of the country. It was also reported that a clash between guerrillas and army units occurred in the Ayatujo region, approximately 100 km from San Salvador. Twenty people were killed in this clash.

The attack occurred after the guerrillas had harangued a cooperative of peasants telling them not to continue being victims of the manipulation of the agrarian reform that the military officers who rule the country are carrying out.

Military To Try Samayoa

PA301400 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary forces carried out new actions as part of the final offensive against the regime headed by the Christian Democratic junta.

Guerrillas attacked and took over Guajoyo, in Metapan, 180 km from San Salvador. Reports from the country reveal that at least 30 soldiers and paramilitary units, who are participating in army and police actions against guerrillas and peasants, were killed in this action. The Revolutionary Peoples Army claimed responsibility for the killing of Juan Jose Rugama who had been legal adviser for the national police during the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

It was also reported that the bodies of three persons who have been tortured were found in Mejicanos.

It was added that military courts will try Salvador Samayoa, former education minister who had joined the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces. The police arrested Samayoa together with Paula Leonora [name indistinct], a U.S. citizen, on Tuesday inside a home in the outskirts of San Salvador. Undoubtedly, some informer reported him. Police sources had said that Samayoa was going to be turned over to the common courts but this is impossible because of a strike declared by almost all workers of the judicial branch 3 days ago.

ERP 'Popular Insurrection'

PA311444 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 30 May 80 Vol II No 100 p 936

[Excerpts] "The revolutionary war in our country is reaching its most decisive moments. In view of this, the people are preparing for the great popular insurrection. The offensives which will lead to the people's victory over their enemies are about to begin. We can already see the people getting ready and joining the struggle against the enemy.

"It is within this plan that we, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), carry out actions in different parts of the country and stand up against the repressive actions of the enemy.

"In this activity the ERP is preparing and incorporating more people in an effort to prepare them to join the upcoming offensives. From the last days in April to this date, our revolutionary army has carried out various military actions.

"Through these actions, the people organized in militias and the soldiers in our revolutionary army have struck back at the armed forces which have kept all this a secret in order to keep up the soldiers' morale and to try to discourage the people.

"The newspapers LA PRENSA GRAFICA, DIARIO DE HOY and DIARIO LATINO have collaborated in this plan by giving unconditional support to all the murderous and repressive governments.

"For this reason, we are calling on the entire population to continue cooperating in strengthening the revolutionary army and the militias. This can be done by joining in the military training in the factories, schools and in all those places where the revolutionary army is present in order to be prepared for the great upcoming insurrectional offensive .

"We also call on the democratic sectors of the church, small and medium-sized businessmen and proprietors, honest army officers and all the revolutionary forces to continue to consolidate the unity process which will definitely lead us to the people's victory: until victory or death."

Army Chichontepec Operation

PA312218 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 May 80 pp 4, 38

[Text] The Salvadoran Army and security forces yesterday carried out a large-scale military operation against subversives in the area between San Vicente and Zacatecoluca in the vicinity of Chichontepec Volcano.

Sources say the constant attacks on civilians and government forces by the extremists have created an atmosphere of unrest in the region. It is possible that this is the reason for the operation.

One source noted that in the past few days there have been many casualties among the members of the security forces and civilians who had administrative and paramilitary positions. This has forced the authorities to try to stop this situation. The results of the military operation will be announced soon, it has been reported.

It was reported yesterday that extremist forces surrounded the mayor's office, the church and other installations in Jucuapa, Usulutan Department. Although this has not been confirmed, it has been reported by a military source that there were clashes. The source said the clashes "are no reason for alarm." A military spokesman said the police commander in Usulutan has been ordered to send reinforcements to the town.

According to police in Citala, Chalatenango Department, approximately 500 peasants from this area, on the border with Honduras, have poured into the town seeking protection from the many extremists marauding all over the northern region. It is feared that they could attack military posts at any moment. A security officer has told a news agency that subversive elements are carrying out attacks in various parts of the country to make it look like an insurrection is going on, when the truth is that these are desperate attacks by persons who do not know what to do.

Guerrillas Killed 2 June

PY022052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1938 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jun (LATIN)--At least seven guerrillas died today during an attack on a police garrison in the northern city of Santa Ana. This is part of a wave of political violence that caused more than 160 deaths last week.

Police said that leftists died in a shootout that began when they fired on police headquarters from a moving car in Santa Ana, the second largest city in El Salvador located 67 kilometers from here. The police also said that no member of the force died.

There are dozens of leftist guerrillas among the victims of the political violence that has been ravaging this Central American country during the past week. According to witnesses, more than 160 people have died in shootouts, bomb explosions and murders that have involved leftist extremists, rightist extremists and security forces.

The Salvadoran economy, which has been disrupted by the virtual state of civil war, was even more impaired last month due to a series of strikes. Approximately 2,500 striking railroad workers obtained a salary increase last week, but they refuse to return to work until the government agrees to pay it retroactively.

The national teachers' union today ordered a 2-day strike starting tomorrow in protest of the murder of their colleagues and the arrest last week of former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, who resigned in January to join the extreme leftist Popular Forces of Liberation [Fuerzas Populares de Liberacion].

Approximately 700 workers have stopped work protesting the number of deaths, and the country's court employees are now in the ninth day of a strike demanding salary increases.

The National Federation of Workers Unions (FENASTRAS) has called for three unsuccessful general strikes, the last one 2 weeks ago, in protest of the police of the civilian-military government junta.

The leader of the electricians' union, Bernabe Recinos, who is [word indistinct] of FENASTRAS, said today that the organization is considering the call for a general strike during the last day of the month.

Roadblocks on Highways

PA030018 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1820 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Army placed roadblocks at Km 62 of the littoral highway and is maintaining a strict vigilance. These measures went into effect this morning near Zacatecoluc Zacatecoluca and all persons and automobiles are being searched.

It was revealed that roadblocks have also been placed on other highways.

GUATEMALA

SECURITY FORCES FIGHT GUERRILLAS IN QUICHE

PY022039 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1839 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala, 2 Jun (LATIN)--A police spokesman said today that leftist guerrilla groups fought for an hour with security forces in an unsuccessful attempt to take over a village in Quiche Province, northeast of this capital. The spokesman also said that there were no casualties during a shootout yesterday when many guerrilla groups attacked the village of Uspantan, 247 km from Guatemala City and were repelled by military forces stationed there. This was the most recent battle in a series of confrontations between government forces and guerrilla groups operating in areas far from the cities of this Central American country.

In another event in this clandestine war between the right and the left, the secret rightist Anticommunist Army announced today that it is responsible for the death of former Deputy Julio Hamilton Noriega last week. This organization indicated that Hamilton Noriega sponsored subversive activities, including the occupation of the Spanish Embassy last January by peasants protesting alleged army repression. Thirty-nine persons died in the fire in that embassy.

FAR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HASTED VILLAGRAN KIDNAPPING

PA312112 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 May (AFP)--The clandestine Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala (FAR) today claimed to be the kidnappers of businessman Ernesto Hasted Villagran, nephew of Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer.

Hasted was kidnapped Tuesday and, amid confused reports, his own relatives denied the kidnapping was political and the police even denied the kidnapping itself.

In a bulletin sent to the press today, the FAR announced that one of its commandos kidnapped Hasted from his office and demanded a "war tax" for his release.

In the communique, the kidnappers also denied press reports that the organization stole $20,000 at the time of Hasted's capture.

Hasted is in perfect condition and has not been subjected to mistreatment, the FAR communique informed Hasted Villagran's relatives.

Meanwhile, unofficial reports here today indicated that the FAR is demanding a large ransom for the release of the businessman and that negotiations were underway.

PGT GUERRILLAS BREAK WITH 'COWARDS' IN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PA301948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The guerrillas of the Guatemalan Communist Party today announced that they are disavowing the Central Committee of that clandestine organization for being "cowardly, defeatist and opportunist."

The "military coordinating" committee of the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), the name used by the Communist Party in this country, announced its decision to wage a "people's revolutionary war" in a press release in which it claims credit for the assassination of business leader Alberto Habie Mishaan.

Early this week the PGT Central Committee had declared that the party was uninvolved in Habie Mishaan's violent death and other similar deeds attributed to it.

The guerrillas of the "military coordinating" committee today announced that they are responsible for Habie Mishaan's death as well as for other "acts of revolutionary justice, carried out by our party as a necessary combative reply to the wave of repression which reactionary sectors have unleashed against the people."

They added that "the people's revolutionary war is the only means by which the oppressed people may achieve power and carry out the revolutionary changes that Guatemala needs."

The PGT guerrillas accuse the members of the party's Central Committee of "distorting the true nature of the Communist Party by having adopted revisionist rightist positions because of their vacillation and petty bourgeois inconsistency."

The PGT "military coordinating" committee added that the Central Committee is developing a "defeatist, timid and opportunist tendency" and has betrayed the political line of the party and the principles of Marxist-Leninist doctrine by flirting with the repressive reactionary forces.

In their statement, the communist guerrillas said the members of the PGT Central Committee had been "completely overwhelmed by the revolutionary process that is currently underway in the country."

They added that the Central Committee members had been left "in the rearguard of the revolutionary struggle, intimidated (as always) by the magnitude of the imminent struggle and frightened by the scope of the repressive campaign that has been unleashed."

HONDURAS

POLICE COMMANDER DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF PLOT

PA301829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Amilcar Zelaya, police commander and member of the Honduran military junta, today denied that there had been a plot to destabilize the regime. His denial was published by the local newspapers LA TRIBUNA and EL HERALDO which interviewed him briefly yesterday in San Pedro Sula after a routine inspection visit to the patrolemn, traffic and investigative police.

Zelaya told LA TRIBUNA: "There has been no plot that I know of to destabilize the military regime."

"This is the first time that I have heard about such a thing, but if there has been one give me the news. What happened was that a kidnapping was carried out near the Sula Hotel and the kidnappers have already been captured, but regarding a plot, this is the first I have heard about this. There hasn't been any that I know of," Zelaya maintained.

LA TRIBUNA notes that there are contradictions between what Zelaya said and the charges made against five persons who have been so charged due to weapons found as evidence.

The accused are Jose Maria Reyes Matta, Wilfredo Gallardo Muselli, Carlos Idelfonso Paz Munoz, Blanca Teresa Gonzalez de Reyes, Rene Bulnes Soleno and Eduardo Barrios Castellanos. They have been charged by the police with plotting against the democratic forms of government to the detriment of Honduras, rebellion and electoral coercion, overstepping authority to the detriment of the army, threats against Arnold Quiroz and illegal possession of government weapons.

Arnold Quiroz was kidnapped while leaving the Sula Hotel in San Pedro Sula, northern Honduras, but he was rescued by the police 24 hours later when they detained a suspicious vehicle in Tegucigalpa.

The kidnapping took place last 17 April. The day before, the police had made several arrests and on 19 April reported that they had thwarted a subversive plot and held the accused responsible for it. In addition the police turned up a considerable number of weapons.

PLH DISSIDENT FACTIONS FORM LIBERAL UNITY MOVEMENT

PA030141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1455 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Liberal Unity Movement [MUL], formed by dissident factions of the traditional Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] which won the Constituent Assembly elections on 20 April, was organized last weekend.

The meeting was held at La Concordia Farm, located at San Juan de Flores in Francisco Morazan Department, and was sponsored by Conrado Napky, owner of the farm and president of the Liberal Departmental Council.

Present at the meeting were members of the Rodist Liberal Movement (the party's official faction), the Popular Liberal Alliance (which groups all dissident factions), and other liberals who consider themselves "unregistered" or independent.

The MUL will shortly announce the reasons behind its creation and the strategy it will adopt to unite the whole party and to "put an end to the leadership cliques so that the rank and file may have due access to their leaders."

In spite of its internal division last April, the PLH defeated its opponents, the traditional National Party of Honduras and the emerging National Innovation and Unity Party, by more than 72,000 votes.

In short, the MUL--like the Nationalists and Innovationists--also favors direct elections although the Rodist Movement keeps insisting on indirect elections even though it lacks a real majority.

The Liberals hold 35 of the 71 seats in the Constituent Assembly while the nationalists have only 33 and the Innovationists 3. With regard to direct elections, however, the latter two share the same view.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET EMBASSY 'NORMAL' SIZE, SAYS AMBASSADOR

PA310344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Managua, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov has described the number of USSR Embassy officials here as "normal." Shlyapnikov visited the offices of LA PRENSA yesterday, the paper reports today.

This is the ambassador's first visit to a Nicaraguan paper.

LA PRENSA began circulating again Monday after a suspension of more than 1 month.

The ambassador referred to rumors that the Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua has about 300 diplomats. He said: "There are 11 of us, and 6 more will be arriving in the next few days."

He explained that the Soviet representatives are still at the International Hotel because they have not yet found a suitable place to house all of them.

The ambassador then denied that the embassy will go into a five-story building on the Plaza del Sol.

He disclosed that the Soviet Government is trying to buy a piece of land in Managua to build an embassy complex that would include residential, office and entertainment areas.

According to Shlyapnikov, there is no interest in setting up an abnormally sized embassy in Nicaragua and plans for this country will follow the same aid and assistance patterns followed in the rest of the Third World countries, be they socialist or capitalist.

EMBASSY SENDS PROTEST TO SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

PA301607 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Embassy has sent a note of protest to the Salvadoran Government which reads thus: His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations [words indistinct]. On behalf of the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to clarify this embassy's position with regard to statements published through national television and press media on 27 May. There are statements made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary government junta and chief of the armed forces wherein he charged officials of the Nicaraguan mission in this country with intervening in Salvadoran political affairs and instigating subversion.

These accusations against our embassy and against the Nicaraguan Government have been made not only by Colonel Gutierrez. For several weeks other officials of the Salvadoran Government and press media have been increasingly making systematic and baseless attacks against Nicaragua. In view of this attitude we emphatically protest the accusations made by the distinguished military leader and member of the revolutionary government junta. We request the submission, if available, of the evidence on which they base these accusations which could have serious consequences for the members of this mission and would also weaken the existing cordial relations between the two governments. Likewise, the Nicaraguan Embassy requests the prompt clarification of these accusations through the same media in which they were made known.

The Embassy of Nicaragua avails itself of this opportunity to express to your excellency its strictest adherence to the principle of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples. As a token of its highest and distinguished consideration the Embassy of Nicaragua wishes to express its friendship to the minister of foreign relations. [signed] Francisco Quinones Reyes, Ambassador of Nicaragua to El Salvador.

MINISTER SAYS ECONOMY RECOVERING 'AT ALL LEVELS'

PA290104 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to a Planning Ministry analysis, Nicaragua's economy is recovering at all levels. Planning Minister Com Henry Ruiz announced at a news conference that his ministry has evaluated the first few months under the economic reactivation plan and that the basic conclusion reached is that our country's economy is moving along and is being reactivated at all levels.

The following is Comdr Henry Ruiz' statement:

[Begin recording] Our basic conclusions are that the economy is advancing and being reactivated and that the industrial, agricultural and livestock sectors are moving along.

Our definition of the goals sought for this first quarter, once we sorted these goals out, has constituted a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis. Nonetheless, we can now affirm that the economy is being reactivated, that our people's effort is being felt and that our people are willing to come out of our past standstill.

Regarding this, we can say the area to be cultivated this year is larger than that of 1978. This makes us optimistic that, provided there is a good rainy season and there are no major unforeseeable events, our harvests will be good.

In the industrial sector there has also been some recovery. Jobs are being generated and plans for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [word indistinct] are also moving along. There have been some delays in the private sector's reactivation, but we think there is now a bit more confidence that the rules of the game have been defined and that they will be respected. The private sector's economic activity is progressing. Some private sector figures and information are not yet available, but judging from the chemical sector, for instance, there has been reactivation. [end recording]

COMMANDER RUIZ AFFIRMS REVOLUTION AT 28 MAY RALLY

PA300430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz during rally held 28 May in Bonanza--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the coast: There is much poverty in our country, there are many difficulties, there are counterrevolutionary threats, there have been sabotage attempts, there are criminals on the loose and there are those who want victory to elude the people. The victory has not been consolidated yet. Victory should [words indistinct] the results that our people expect.

But we, the leaders of this revolution, and our political vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, struggle and will continue to struggle inspired by our dead. We are inspired by those who died on 18 June, and we will defend the revolution to the end with the support of the workers and peasants.

This revolution is not taking any step backward. Let those who think that we are going to surrender forget it. Let those who think we are going to betray our people forget it. Let those who believe we are going to make deals like those who, in the past turned the country to the [word indistinct] and to foreigners forget it. We will not sell ourselves or surrender.

TWELVE COMMUNISTS RELEASED ON BORGE'S ORDER

PA011949 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 12 persons of communist affiliation has been released this weekend by order of Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge, it was reported today.

Those released include Allan Zambrana Salmeron, one of the top leaders of the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCN]. The 12 communists released had been in prison for 2 and 1/2 months.

However, there is still an unspecified number of communists in prison in cities of the departments of Carazo, Leon and Matagalpa. Some of the prisoners are members of the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), labor branch of the PCN.

The released prisoners had been held for investigation regarding matters related to state internal security.

BAD WEATHER CUTS 1 JUN REFUGEE DEPARTURES TO 730

FL021121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A total of 730 antisocials yesterday left the Cuban port of Mariel for the United States. The number was not greater because weather conditions prevented it. Two hundred-twenty boats from Florida are in Mariel. Three of them arrived Saturday.

Report on Arkansas Disturbances

FL021137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A report of the imperialist news agency Associated Press datelined Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, in the United States, says there were strong disturbances yesterday at the relocation center of the so-called Cuban refugees.

About 200 antisocials who had arrived at the camp threw rocks at soldiers and police after going through the main gate. The state police reported that a dozen officers were injured. The AP report adds that the refugees returned to the military installation after Army troops fired some 20 shots and that it was not known at first if there had been injuries. Shortly thereafter, the Cuban antisocials which the Yankee press now calls refugees stacked up lumber on a Fort Chaffee street and set it on fire. It is said that they also set fire to some barracks.

The Arkansas National Guard was placed on a state of alert and Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton asked the White House to send military reinforcements. Many civilians were evacuated from Fort Chaffee and in a second incident police armed with weapons and clubs forced about 300 antisocials to return to the fort from which they had escaped.

There are more than 18,000 antisocials of Cuban origin at that fort. They are waiting for relocation in the United States. AP points out that they are frustrated by the delay with which U.S. authorities are doing the processing.

TEXT OF GDR-CUBAN FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY

LD021410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0241 GMT 02 Jun 80

["GDR-Cuba Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation"--ADN headline]

[Text] Havana, 1 June 1980--The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba:

Noting that between the GDR and Cuban Republic relations of fraternal friendship, overall cooperation and comradely mutual aid and support exist, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism;

Continuing on the basis that the fruitful results of these relations service the prosperity of the two peoples and states and contribute toward the strengthening of the socialist community of states;

Convinced that the comprehensive further development of these relations corresponds most deeply to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries and the whole socialist community of states and promotes purposefully the logical process of having an increasing number of matters in common concerning politics, economy and social life;

Affirming that the strengthening, extension and protection of socialist achievements attained through the selfless work of each country is the internationalist duty of the two sides;

Guided by the endeavor of ensuring, in accordance with the principles and objectives of socialist foreign policy, the most favorable international conditions for setting up socialism and communism;

Firmly determined to promote through the continuation and deepening of the process of detente the further consolidation of peace and international security in all parts of the world and for the benefit of all peoples;

Consistently promoting the cohesion of all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and determined to continue practicing anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation;

Firly resolved to contribute toward the development and extension of relations between states with different social orders on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in accordance with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter;

Attaching great significance to the further development and improvement of the contractual basis of their mutual relations, have decided to conclude this treaty and for this purpose have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties, guided by the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to consolidate the close, inviolable friendship between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba and to deepen overall and develop the relations of comprehensive cooperation in all areas of political and social life as well as comradely mutual aid on the basis of due regard for national sovereignty and independence, full equality and the nonintervention in internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties, in accordance with the principles and objectives of socialist economic integration which aim at the constantly improved provision of material and cultural requirements, will consolidate and extend the mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation, including collaboration, which is realized within the framework of CEMA.

The two sides will continue the long-term coordination and agreement of their national economic plans and also develop further and deepen specialization and cooperation in production, science and technology.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will continue to strengthen their ideological and political cooperation and perfect the forms of this type of collaboration. The two sides will develop further cooperation in the spheres of science and culture, education, the arts and literature, public health, press, radio, television, film, sport and tourism as well as in other spheres.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will promote in any way possible cooperation between state organs and social organizations as well as contacts between the workers which aim at better knowledge and dissemination of experiences in building the socialist society in the two countries.

Article 5

The high contracting parties, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will work untiringly for the further consolidation of fraternal relations among the socialist states. They will continue to take any measures for the development and protection of the achievements of socialism.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will continue to be guided in shaping their relations with states of different social orders by the principles of peaceful coexistence, to contribute to the uncompromising continuation and consolidation of the process of detente in international relations, and to do everything in their power in order to ban war forever from the life of the peoples. They will work untiringly for the further strengthening of the forces of peace, socialism and national liberation.

The two sides will support the struggle by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, the final removal of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all their shapes and guises, the consolidation of independence and the defense of sovereignty.

The two sides will support the right of the peoples to control freely their own natural resources, contribute to the support of the endeavors by countries which are victims of colonialism and neocolonialist exploitation, to the accelerated pace of their economic development, and will support the establishment of new international economic relations which are free from inequality, dictatorship and exploitation.

The two sides will undertake all efforts in order to consolidate peace and the people's security, to achieve an end to the arms race and bring about general and complete disarmament, and will oppose all machinations and attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction, any signs of revanchism, hegemonism, fascism, racism and militarism.

Article 7

The high contracting parties regard the inviolability of the state borders which emerged after World War II in Europe, including the state border between the GDR and the FRG, as the most important prerequisite for the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe. They support the efforts aimed at the strict adherence to the agreements for the consolidation of European security.

The two sides will continue to work determinedly to maintain detente and its extension to all parts of the world.

They support efforts for the establishment of peace and security on the American continent, the development of relations among the states of this region on the basis of our regard for sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonintervention in internal affairs, equality, and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Article 8

The high contracting parties regard the existence of the U.S. military base of Guantanamo, which exists against the will of the Cuban people, and the blockade and espionage flights directed against the Cuban Republic as irreconcilable with safeguarding the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cuban Republic as well as with the people's striving for consolidating world peace and international security.

Article 9

The high contracting parties, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, will maintain and develop their relations with West Berlin on the basis that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and will continue not to be governed by it.

Article 10

The high contracting parties will inform and consult each other on all important international and other questions involving their common interests. Should a situation arise which is of special significance for mutual relations, the two sides will contact each other immediately in order to coordinate their positions with a view to providing for concerted action.

Article 11

The present treaty shall be subject to ratification and come into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will be effected in Berlin soon.

Article 12

This treaty shall be valid for 25 years and shall be automatically extended by 10 years at a time unless one of the high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to denounce this treaty to the other party 12 months before the expiry of this term.

Made in Havana on 31 May 1980 in two copies, each in the German and Spanish languages, both texts being equally valid.

[Signed] for the
German Democratic Republic
Erich Honecker

[Signed] for the
Republic of Cuba
Fidel Castro Ruz

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED FOLLOWING HONECKER'S VISIT

LD021110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0352 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Havana--At the invitation of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba 27 May-1 June 1980.

On 31 May, 1980 a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba was ceremoniously signed by Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro.

The two states also signed a long-term program on scientific-technological cooperation covering the period 1981-85, and an agreement on cooperation in the public health sector. The negotiations resulted in complete agreement by the two sides on all questions discussed.

The two representatives renewed their firm will to constantly deepen the fraternal alliance between the SED and the Cuban Communist Party, which is the centerpiece of relations between the two states and peoples. Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro paid tribute to the great achievements of the workers of the GDR and Republic of Cuba, led by their Marxist-Leninist parties, as well as to the achievements attained in the construction of a new society.

Cuba welcomes the successes achieved by the people of the GDR, under the proven leadership of the SED, in building the advanced socialist society in the homeland of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Ernst Thaelmann. In creative work the GDR workers accomplish great achievements for the overall strengthening of their state and the steady increase in material and intellectual-cultural living standards. They successfully realize the resolutions of the Ninth SED Party Congress and are preparing for the 10th Party Congress with new deeds.

Cuba appreciates the GDR's principled foreign policy which actively contributes toward strengthening the community of socialist states. Situated on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe, the GDR untiringly works to safeguard peace and continue the policy of detente, giving internationalist support and anti-imperialist solidarity to the peoples fighting for national independence and social progress. The successful and proven policy of the GDR has further increased its international authority.

The German Democratic Republic congratulates the Cuban people on the impressive successes achieved under the proven leadership of the Cuban Communist Party in socialist construction, proceeding from the difficult conditions of an underdeveloped country, victim of constant imperialist enmity.

The First Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in December 1975 is of historic significance. Its resolutions and realization led to the significant strengthening of socialism on Cuban soil. The outstanding achievements of the Cuban people who, with great deeds, are preparing for the Second Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, have our undivided sympathy and the solidary support of the people of the German Democratic Republic.

In view of imperialist attacks against the Cuban Republic, the German Democratic Republic affirms its solidary support for the fight of the Cuban people in defense of its revolutionary achievements.

The GDR resolutely condemns the imperialist policy of blockade and of interference in the internal affairs of the Cuban Republic. It energetically supports the justified demands of the Cuban people and its government for the unconditional return of the territory of Guantanamo, illegally maintained by the United States as a military base, the existence of which violates the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cuba. The GDR demands an immediate end to the blockade and the deployment of U.S. spy planes.

The people of the GDR appreciate and pay tribute to the great help given by the Cuban republic to the peoples fighting for national and social independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The two sides express their firm determination to strengthen in the future as well the fraternal relations between the two states on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The representatives of the two states express their satisfaction with the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation which has been consistently deepened and expanded.

The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba agree, through the further intensification of their economic relations, to contribute toward increasing the capability and effectiveness of the economies of the two countries, raising national prosperity, and deepening socialist economic integration. As member countries of Cuba, they will cooperate in the relization of long-term target programs.

The two sides state that the results of negotiations on the coordination of national economic plans and the development of economic and scientific-technological relations in 1976-80 have largely contributed toward the consistent development of economic cooperation and integration during the current 5-year plan.

The two representatives attach special significance to the coordination of national economic plans as the bases for regular extension of their economic relations.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba underline the expediency of jointly working out an overall framework for economic collaboration, cooperation, specialization and socialist integration.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro agree in assessing the international situation that the strengthening of socialism, the successes of the anti-imperialist and revolutionary fight by the peoples for their national and social liberation, as well as the growing influence of the international workers' movement have led to permanent changes in the international balance of power in favor of peace and socialism.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba pay tribute to the significant successes of the peace policy of the socialist states. The SED and the Cuban Communist Party regard the continuous strengthening of the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as a task of the highest importance.

The two representatives condemn the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and other NATO states. This policy of strength is threatening world peace and d-tente.

The two sides note that the NATO resolution on the production and deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of a number of West European states, adopted as part of the realization of NATO's long-term program, aims at changing the existing military balance and gaining unilateral advantages. Thus a serious obstacle to progress on the path of military detente is being created. It is therefore necessary to rescind this resolution or at least postpone its realization. In this connection the two sides underline the importance of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers' parties.

The two sides pay tribute to the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states, advocating that a meeting at highest level between the leading representatives of states from all parts of the world should be convened to discuss the task of removing international crisis areas and preventing a war.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their high appreciation for the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union.

They see close friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the USSR and the other fraternal parties and states of the socialist community as a fundamental condition for the successful shaping of the socialist social order in their countries.

The two sides strongly condemn the anti-Soviet hysteria stirred up by imperialism.

The GDR and the Cuban Republic regard the limitation and suspension of the arms race and disarmament as key problems in current international relations. They see the need to halt the production of nuclear arms of all types and the gradual diminution of nuclear arms of all types and the gradual diminution of nuclear stockpiles, right down to their complete destruction, as urgent tasks on the path of overcoming the danger of a nuclear war.

The two sides favor the soonest possible ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of negotiations toward the further reduction of strategic arms. They deem the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonapplication of force as an important element in stabilizing peace.

The two sides underline the special urgency to reduce military confrontation in Europe. They emphasize the need for the early convening of a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament. They advocate early constructive solutions at the Vienna negotiations on reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The GDR and Cuban Republic attach great significance to the consistent and complete implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki final act. They hope for positive and concrete results from the Madrid meeting.

The two sides emphasize the positive effect of the treaties by the socialist states with the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. They regard the strict adherence to these international treaties and agreements, which are based on the recognition of territorial and political realities in Europe, as an important precondition for the strengthening of peace, detente and cooperation on the European Continent.

The two sides, in line with the Quadripartite Agreement, will maintain and develop their connections with West Berlin proceeding from the premise that West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will continue not to be governed by it.

The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba affirm their loyalty to the objectives and principles of the United Nations organization, and their determination to help realize its aims.

The two sides follow with sympathy the progress of the Latin American people's fight against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social justice.

The two sides welcome with joy the great revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people. They promise the Nicaraguan people their solid support in the reconstruction of their country.

The representatives of the GDR and the Cuban Republic condemn most strongly the massacres committed against the heroic people of El Salvador in the fight for true independence.

The two sides welcome the steadfast position of Grenada's Revolutionary Government. They condemn the machinations which aim at undermining the position of Jamaica's independent goverment.

They affirm their support for the people of Puerto Rico.

The two sides affirm their full solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti and other Latin American peoples. They support Belize's right to independence.

On the situation in Africa, the GDR and the Cuban Republic express their satisfaction with the development of the people's liberation struggle. The two sides reject NATO's endeavors to extend its sphere of action to the African Continent, which they regard as particularly dangerous. The two sides condemn the policy of apartheid and the neocolonist machinations in southern Africa.

They welcome the significant victory achieved by Zimbabwe's patriotic forces after many years of courageous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. The GDR and Cuban Republic renew their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their rightful representatives, SWAPO and the ANC.

They welcome the important contribution made by the frontline states in supporting the liberation fight in southern Africa. The GDR and the Cuban Republic, in agreement with the relevant UN resolutions, support the realization of the Western Sahara people's right to self-determination.

The two sides pay tribute to the successes which Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have achieved in constructing a new social order and in overcoming the consequences of the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its Beijing allies.

The GDR and Cuban Republic are in favor of peace and security in Asia on the basis of collective efforts by all states in that region.

The GDR and the Cuban republic expresses their concern about the situation in the Middle East, provoked by threats and aggressions of imperialism. The GDR and the Cuban Republic express their full solidarity with the Afghan people and condemn the machinations by imperialism and its allies aimed at undermining the revolutionary process started in April 1978.

The two sides express their solidarity with the revolutionary fight of the Iranian people in realizing their right to self-determination.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the steps undertaken by the Cuban Republic as president of the movement of nonaligned states for solving the tense situation in the Middle East by means of negotiations.

The GDR and the Cuban Republic express their deep concern about the increased gravity of the situation in the Near East caused by imperialism. The two sides resolutely reject the imperialist policy of separatism and once again condemn the Camp David accords.

They underline the need for a just, comprehensive and permanent settlement on the basis of collective efforts of all interested sides, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The GDR and Cuban republic resolutely reject the great power and hegemony policies of the Chinese leadership and its pacts with imperialism and international reaction aimed at socialism, world peace and the people's fight for national liberation and social progress. The two sides condemn the American threats of military intervention against the fight of the South Korean people for democratic freedoms.

The party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic thanked the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the government and the people of Cuba for the most cordial and fraternal reception.

Erich Honecker invited Fidel Castro to the German Democratic Republic for an official friendship visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING EULOGIZES SEAMEN AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

FL021223 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bahamians from throughout the country yesterday attended a state memorial service at (?Clifford) Park for the four Bahamian Marines killed in action on the 10th of last month. At that service, Prime Minister Pindling gave the eulogy. The prime minister said that the Bahamas' most important date was in 1973 when our nation was born. He said, however, there can be no doubt that another important date in the history of our nation is May 10th, 1980, when four of our young Bahamas Defense Force Marines lost their lives. He said, in [words indistinct] and territorial integrity of our country. Prime Minister Pindling said the battle of Cay Santo Domingo has now passed into history but it will be long remembered by every true Bahamian.

[Begin Pindling recording] The Commonwealth of the Bahamas has sustained the loss of valuable (?officers). It is possible to put a value on Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship Flamingo. She has a replacement value of nearly 8 million dollars, a sum which is outside the comprehension of most of us. But what is more, we have suffered a heavy casualty--the loss of the precious lives of four noble Bahamian sons. And it is not possible to put a value on that. These four gallant men were cut down in their youth at the beginning of what was a promising future, strafed by arrogant and totalitarian bullets while they swam defenselessly to seek safety after the wanton sinking of their ship. Today we mourn the loss of those four heroes who knew that it was not an easy role. [end recording]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

STRIKE VIOLENCE OVER GASOLINE PRICE HIKE CONTINUE

PA020456 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0242 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Jun (LATIN)--At least 17 people were injured--4 of them sustaining bullet wounds--in various incidents today, the 4th day of the urban transportation strike protesting the gasoline price hike.

About 600 people have also been arrested in similar incidents in neighborhoods in the highlands of the city where many of the arrested persons were forced out of their homes, including a minor who, according to reports, was beaten by soldiers.

A nervous soldier unwittingly fired his automatic rifle and wounded four people who were inside a striking drivers' union locale, police reported.

Meanwhile several automobiles were overturned by groups of demonstrators along various city streets. They also burned tires and threw rocks at the police and soldiers who were patrolling the streets.

According to an official report, about 8,000 policemen have been deployed to the major districts since the strike began on Thursday when the government raised the price of a gallon of gasoline by 54 cents. The gallon now costs 2.39 pesos ($2.39).

According to official reports, 25 people have been hurt but no one has died, during the 4 days of the strike. To date, the number of arrests is in the hundreds, it was reported.

ARGENTINA

ZIMBABWE RECOGNIZED AS INDEPENDENT STATE

PY021728 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1558 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (TELAM)--The national executive branch has recognized Zimbabwe as an independent state since this country has fulfilled the necessary requirements imposed by international law so as to be admitted to the concert of nations as an independent state. Through Decree No 1145, the national executive branch has reconfirmed that in its foreign policy Argentina supports the principle of universality of international relations.

PERU

ADDITIONAL CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM HAVANA

PY021259 Paris AFP in Spanish 1149 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 2 Jun (AFP)--A group of 268 Cubans who had been staying at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana arrived this morning in Lima and joined the 328 Cuban refugees who have been here for a month after being evacuated via Costa Rica. It has been officially reported that 174 more dissidents will arrive in the next few days and that 30 refugees will remain at the embassy in Havana until the Cuban Government clarifies their situation.

SURINAME

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTEDLY ASKED TO RESIGN

FL021415 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] Georgetown, May 28 (CANA)--Suriname's Defence Minister Michael Eugene van Rey who resigned today was asked to give up the key post because his colleagues on the National Military Council (NMC) had lost confidence in him, Suriname Ambassador to Guyana Mr. Othar Pocorni has said here.

Mr. Pocorni said he had learned that the other NMC members had told Mr. Van Rey "they no longer had any confidence in him." He added however, that news of the resignation today was "completely astonishing."

Mr. Pocorni did not want to speculate on whether the surprise resignation indicates a split in the NMC which ousted Prime Minister Henk Arron in February. "I am so far away from what is happening that I cannot say what the real situation is, but when I heard of this development I was astonished," the ambassador said.

He explained that as defence minister, Mr. Van Rey was in charge of the army and the police and was consequently a key figure in the Suriname administration. He added that the fact that Mr. van Rey was one of the leading figures in the coup against Mr. Aaron's administration and had been put in charge of a vital portfolio could indicate some serious differences had developed that would have led to his being asked to give up the post. Mr. Pocorni said he had no idea about what could have led to the difference between Mr. van Rey and his other NMC colleagues.

Mr. Van Rey's resignation today was the first in the three-month old NMC. Van Rey, 33, was a second lieutenant before the February 25 coup.